

STOESSEL TO CZAR

Japan's Terms of Surrender Bitter For Russia.

TWENTY THOUSAND WAR PRISONERS

Veteran Defender of Port Arthur Relates Why He Hoisted White Flag—No Help From Baltic Fleet or Kuropatkin.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Tokyo special dispatch says that by permission of the Japanese General Stoessel has sent a cable message to the emperor of Russia. The message recites the fact that the Port Arthur commander was forced to surrender, announces the terms of the officers parole and asks the emperor to send his commands. General Stoessel relates how the position of the fortress of Port Arthur gradually became less safe and more critical, the ravages of scurvy increasing enormously the casualty lists, already so considerable from the Japanese assaults and bombardments.

Toward the end of the year the supplies of ammunition completely gave out, there were 14,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals and 300 fresh



GENERAL NOGI.

casualties coming in daily; that at the end of the siege he had only 10,000 men under arms, the remainder of the original garrison having been either killed or disabled.

The garrison when hostilities commenced was estimated at 60,000 men, independent of the marines and sailors of the fleet.

The report continues:

"Yesterday morning the Japanese blew up part of the parapet of fort No. 3. They afterward opened a severe bombardment along the whole front, especially on fort No. 3 and finally captured it.

"By the occupation of this fort the Japanese became masters of the whole north front, and the fortress could hold out no longer. We had almost no ammunition. I will take measures to prevent carnage in the streets.

"Scurvy is sensibly weakening the garrison. I have now under arms only 10,000 men, all sick."

Admiration at St. Petersburg for the heroic defense is mingled with wonder how General Stoessel continued to hide the true condition of the fortress so long from the world.

Emperor Nicholas has granted General Stoessel's request that his officers be allowed to give their parole.

In Russia for the moment the people seem to have forgotten all their differences in the common grief.

The emperor arrived here today, and a council of his advisers was held immediately. Much as the situation is complicated by agitation at home, the war party seems still completely in the ascendant, and the indications are the emperor's advisers are practically unanimous that Russia's prestige abroad and the security of the dynasty at home make it impossible for Russia to accept a humiliating peace dictated by Japan as the conqueror.

While the general impression is that peace at this stage is impossible, there always is the possibility in autocratic government that the unexpected may happen. The suggestion that President Roosevelt would be willing to tender the good offices of the American government in case Russia intimated that it will be acceptable has aroused a most friendly feeling in St. Petersburg toward the United States, but from official sources it is learned that Russia can give no such intimation and will continue to refuse anything except direct proposals from Japan.

General Nogi has reported to Tokyo the terms of capitulation of the Russian force under General Stoessel, as follows:

All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officials at the garrison and harbor of Port Arthur are to be held prisoners of war for future disposal.

All forts, batteries, warships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings and all objects belonging to the Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition.

The men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Etse mountain, Sungshu mountain, Antse mountain and the line of eminences southeast therefrom shall be removed by noon of Jan. 3, and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army.

The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions and maps showing the location of mines, underground and submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur, a list of

army and navy officers, with names, rank and duties of said officers; a list of army steamers, warships and other ships, with the numbers of their respective crews, and a list of civilians. Arms, including those carried on the person; ammunition, war materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses, warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions, and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall decide upon the method of their transference.

The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officers belonging thereto, to carry swords and to take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials and volunteers who will sign a written parole pledging that they will not take up arms and in no wise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the war will receive the consent of the Japanese army to return to their country.

Noncommissioned officers and privates of both army and navy and volunteers shall wear their uniforms and, taking portable tents and necessary private property and commanded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such places as may be indicated by the Japanese army.

Privates and noncommissioned officers of the garrison to the number of 20,000 will be taken to Japan as prisoners of war.

A dispatch from headquarters of the Japanese third army says that at the conference held between the commissioners of General Stoessel and General Nogi the terms of surrender were agreed upon under which the Russian officers, both civil and military, will march out, the military with arms.

The officers are granted full liberty after giving promises not to take further part in the war.

The surrendered fortress was formally handed over to the Japanese yesterday. The prisoners marched out this morning. The opposing troops are fraternizing.

A Mukden report says that a general engagement between the forces of General Kuropatkin and Marshal Oyama has begun south of the Russian lines near that place.

A Chefu report says that General Stoessel, despite his determination not to surrender Port Arthur long ago, realized the gravity of the situation following the capture of Two Hundred and Three Meter hill.

He asked St. Petersburg some weeks ago what was the prospect of the arrival of the Russian second Pacific squadron and also General Kuropatkin when he might expect relief from the Manchurian army. Both messages stated that after another month Port Arthur's last defender would have fallen.

St. Petersburg gave the required information and stated to General Stoessel that he had won the confidence of the government and that whatever he did would be accepted as being for the best.

General Kuropatkin answered to the effect that he had his hands full and was not able to promise early relief.

It is highly probable that these tidings brought to General Stoessel weighed materially with him when he acquiesced in the wishes of his generals and surrendered the fortress.

At Tokyo last night the surrender of Port Arthur was celebrated by a lantern procession and a general illumination. The Japanese diet will formally express the thanks of the nation to General Nogi for his conduct of the siege.

Among Russian officials here there is a feeling that any proposals of peace that may be made must be with the fact in view that in order that peace must be lasting Japan must recognize Russia's right to free transit of its ships through waters of the far east. High Japanese officials declare that there is no probability of advances coming from their government looking toward peace negotiations, and the tone of Russian statesmen is not such as to justify any nation in making tender of good offices.

It is learned that when General Stoessel wrote to General Nogi regarding the surrender of the fortress he said:

"I have 8,000 men in the forts, and 6,000 of these are able to fight. If you do not accept my proposal these men will die fighting, but it will cost you three times their number to kill them."

During the siege 295 per cent of the garrison was put out of action. This remarkable fact was due to wounded men returning to the front. Cases have been recorded where men have gone to hospitals four times, returning convalescent to the forts.

The number of officers killed was proportionately greater than in any battle known in history. This was due to the frequent lethargic condition of the men, who, without food and without sleep, moved only when ordered by their officers.

The Russians estimate that the taking of the fortress has cost Japan \$100,000,000.

Six Buildings Destroyed. INDIANOLA, Miss., Jan. 4.—Fire has destroyed six buildings, entailing a loss of about \$80,000, with about \$30,000 insurance. The fire broke out in a negro lodge hall. William Klumbrough, proprietor of a hardware store, was probably fatally hurt.

Chicago Tenor in Berlin. BERLIN, Jan. 4.—George Hamlin, the Chicago tenor, gave his first public concert in Berlin last night with a programme of Strauss songs. A large house treated him in the kindest manner. Mr. Hamlin intends remaining here a year or two.

ASSEMBLY OPENED.

Governor Higgins Delivers His First Message.

RAINES AND NIXON ELECTED PROTEM.

George M. Palmer For Fifth Time Nominated as Speaker, Thus by Implication Made Democratic Leader in the Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Senator John Raines of Ontario and Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon of Chautauque were re-elected respectively as president pro tem of the senate and speaker of the assembly at the opening session of the legislature here.

The legislature of 1905 heard the first message of Governor Higgins and then took a recess for one week until noon of Wednesday, Jan. 11. During the interval the committees in both houses will be selected by the respective presiding officers, Lieutenant Governor M. Linn Bruce of the senate and Speaker Nixon of the assembly.

Assemblyman George M. Palmer of Schoharie for the fifth time is the Democratic nominee for speaker and thus by implication Democratic leader in the assembly. The Democratic senators postponed their caucus until today owing to the nonarrival of several of their most prominent men, due to delay of trains by the storm.

Only one new name appears in the list of senate attaches, Everett Brown of Yates succeeds William W. Adams of Steuben as assistant sergeant at arms. The Republican senate caucused and, with this exception, renominated the employees who served at last session. Mr. Brown was named by William J. Tully, the newly elected senator from the Forty-first district. The absentees were Senators Goodsell, Hill and Elsborg. Senator Davis of Buffalo presided.

In nominating Senator John Raines of Canandaigua to succeed himself as president pro tem, Senator Malby made a brief complimentary speech, during which he said that the result in this state at the last general election was due in large measure to Senator Raines' activity.

The other nominees, each of whom was named by the senator from his home district, were as follows:

Clerk, James S. Whipple of Cattaraugus; sergeant at arms, Charles R. Hotaling of Albany; stenographer, A. B. Sackett of Ontario; doorkeeper, Christopher Warren of Erie; assistant doorkeeper, Howard Beecher of Sullivan.

The Democratic senate caucus was held at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The Republican assembly caucus lasted but thirty-five minutes and resulted in the following nominations:

Speaker, S. Fred Nixon of Chautauque; clerk, Colonel Archie E. Baxter of Chemung; sergeant at arms, Frank W. Johnson of Buffalo; chief doorkeeper, Frank Siberer, Jr., of New York; assistants, Andrew Kehn of Albany and William Bayless of Washington; stenographer, Henry C. Lanamert of Kings.

Assemblyman Bedell of Orange presided. Speaker Nixon's name was placed in nomination by Mr. Wade of Chautauque, who spoke at length upon the victory of the Republican party and the service of Speaker Nixon to his party. He said that the Odeil administration, just closed, was of the highest credit to the party and that the Higgins administration would be as prosperous as that of his predecessor. "The Fiftieth senatorial district has just reason to be proud of two of their citizens," he said, referring to Governor Higgins and Mr. Nixon.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. Merritt of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Burnett of Ontario nominated Colonel Baxter as clerk.

Speaker Nixon was not present, being confined to the house by illness.

The Democratic assembly caucus nominated Assemblyman George M. Palmer of Schoharie for speaker.

The attack of the anti-union forces, led by the graziers of the state, will begin immediately with the introduction today in the senate by Senator Ambler of Columbia of a bill repealing absolutely the thousand ton barge canal act of 1903.

If such a bill should pass the legislature and receive the governor's signature before any contracts are awarded for work on the canal it would entirely nullify all that has been done save the preliminary engineering work.

Talbot Will Be Justified.

SUNBURY, Pa., Jan. 4.—Colonel Clement of counsel for Bishop Talbot returned from Wilkesbarre last night, where he conferred with the other counsel of the bishop. In regard to the public statement promised Colonel Clement said: "Bishop Talbot deeply regrets that the peace of the church should be disturbed by the reopening of this long settled controversy. He feels he will be completely justified in his course with regard to Irvine from beginning to end. He deems it inexpedient to make any further statement."

Accused of Daughter's Murder.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 4.—Ollie Cannon, a painter, was arrested here on a warrant sworn out by his wife, who charges him with the murder of his six-month-old daughter six years ago. The wife says that Cannon held the child down with his foot until the little one burned to death before the grate. Cannon was committed to the jail without bail.

Napoleon Bonaparte Broward.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 4.—Captain Napoleon Bonaparte Broward has taken oath of office as governor of Florida and James B. Whitfield was chosen chief justice of the supreme court.

DIED IN TIBET.

Francis H. Nichols, American Explorer, Buried at Gyantse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—United States Minister Conger has cabled from Peking confirmation of the death of Francis H. Nichols, the American explorer and correspondent in Tibet. Mr. Conger states that he received the news from the Tibetan city Gyantse, Sunday, announcing that Mr. Nichols died Dec. 29 of pneumonia and was buried there.

Mr. Nichols was a native of Evansville, Ill. He served as a newspaper correspondent in the Spanish-American war, later went to China and then started for Tibet with a few Chinese.

He intended to study the customs of the country and finally penetrate to Lassa, the "Forbidden City." Mr. Nichols left this country March 27, 1903.

SWIFTWING WON.

Feature of Charity Day at New Orleans Was Second Race.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—This was charity day at New Orleans. It was one day when the talent did not begrudge giving up a dollar to enter the grounds, knowing that the dollar at least would be diverted to a good purpose.

The course was crowded and the boxes well filled for the first time during the meeting. The receipts for the day will be split up among various institutions in this city.

Monaco Maid was the choice in the opening event, with Jake Sanders and Pawtucket the best played of the others. Monaco Maid gladdened the hearts of the smart players by going to the front at the start and staying there to the end, winning in a drive by a half length from Pawtucket, who finished out strong and beat Flight a length and a half for the place. Summary:

First Race.—Monaco Maid, first; Pawtucket, second; Flight, third.

Second Race.—Swiftwing, first; Coteline, second; Handspinner, third.

Third Race.—Sis Lee, first; Sponge Cake, second; Terns Rod, third.

Fourth Race.—De Reszke, first; Ram's Horn, second; Katie Powers, third.

Fifth Race.—St. Tammany, first; Norwood Ohio, second; Kilts, third.

Sixth Race.—Rian, first; Montebank, second; Knowledge, third.

Young Corbett and Nelson to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Young Corbett and Battling Nelson, the great lightweight fighter, who recently gave Jimmy Britt, the pride of California, such a hard battle in their twenty round bout at Mechanics' pavilion here two weeks ago, have been matched at last. They have been matched for a twenty round battle the latter part of next month. Corbett and Nelson met Nov. 29, and Nelson won in ten rounds, the seconds of the Denverite throwing up the sponge. Corbett claimed he prepared hurriedly and was not in good shape.

Colorado Legislature Opens.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—The legislature which will settle the gubernatorial contest between Governor Peabody and Alva Adams opened here today. It is expected that the day will be taken up with the work of organization and that no action will be taken that has direct bearing on the governorship. It is practically certain that the first thing that will be done by the senate after it is in working order will be the unseating of Senators Robert M. Born of Alamosa and Daniel Healey of Leadville.

Society in Accord With Kaiser.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The publication of a remark by Emperor William of Germany to Ambassador Charlemagne Tower that he hoped an interchange of lectureships on German and American civilization might be arranged between the two countries has elicited the fact that the purpose of the Germanistic Society of America is identical with that of the emperor.

Captain Mulliken on Trial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Trial by court martial of Captain David B. Mulliken, Twenty-seventh infantry, has opened at Fort Sheridan. Captain Mulliken is charged with having certified on army records that he was single, though he had married a Filipino woman when his regiment was serving in the Philippines, and he is further charged with duplicating his payrolls.

Faribault Bank Failed.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Jan. 4.—The First National bank of Faribault closed its doors after the bank directors had passed a resolution that the lawful reserve fund of the bank had fallen below the limit fixed by law and that much of the bank's securities and other assets could not be converted into money. It is believed the depositors will eventually be paid.

Colored Citizens Invite Roosevelt.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 4.—At the emancipation celebration in this city, at which 2,500 negroes were present, A. N. Johnson, colored, was delegated to go to Washington and on behalf of the negro citizens of Mobile invite the president to visit this city. Johnson left last night for Washington.

Incendiary Fire in Tobacco District.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—A fire which broke out in the tobacco district of Greenville destroyed two warehouses, five privies and several small buildings, besides a million pounds of tobacco. Losses, \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

Dead at Age of 104.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Ann Hasbrouck is dead here at the age of 104. Three of her sons served in the civil war.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

DEALERS IN— Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Henry Millard's Fine Candies. Fresh Ever Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Sole Agents for JUPITER, KING OSCAR, COLUMBIAN, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, Etc. Also F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S Two Doors Above Court House. A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

ADVICE FOR MOTHERS

Simple Precautions That Will Guard Against Serious Illness of the Baby.

Taking care of the baby and small children is a matter of great importance.

If the baby is ailing, don't keep changing foods. It is ruinous to any baby's stomach to keep trying a new milk just because a neighbor recommends it. Keep the baby on the milk that agrees with it.

Don't let utensils used for preparing the baby's food go uncleaned. In the bottle all. Never leave milk in the bottle and merely add to it. Never set aside the half-glass of milk that an older child has left. Often these are left on window sills for the child to finish. Milk left in the glass and in the bottle fills with germs.

Don't put too many layers of clothing on the child, either in body or bed clothes. Treat the baby as you do yourself. It's just as tough. You wouldn't wrap yourself up in a blanket on a slightly cool day, so don't smother or baby. Neither would you sit in a draft, and don't keep the baby there. Dress it in a gauze or thin flannel shirt and the other usual garments. I see no need for the band after a few weeks.

Children need no other covering than grown-up persons do, when they sleep. What can a child need more than that, when it sleeps three in a bed, as many city children do? One must look out, of course, for the changes of temperature that come in the night.

Bathe the child twice a day. This is something the majority of mothers seem afraid to do. I have known a child to be burning up with a fever and its parents afraid to let a drop of water touch it. If water will make the child more comfortable, use it.

All that has been said about comfortable clothing and bathing applies as well to older children. Feed all children with the simplest food. Give as little meat as possible. Plenty of good milk and bread is best, ripe, uncooked fruit, cereals and cool water. Pure ice cream is exceedingly good for them, but no soda water or cheap confections.

Don't dose children. Most grown persons have the idea that long standing cases of derangement, brought on by improper eating, can be corrected by a few doses of medicine.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifies cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

- No. 1 for Fevers. No. 2 " Worms. No. 3 " Teething. No. 4 " Diarrhea. No. 7 " Coughs. No. 8 " Neuralgia. No. 9 " Headaches. No. 10 " Dyspepsia. No. 11 " Suppressed Periods. No. 12 " Whites. No. 13 " Croup. No. 14 " The Skin. No. 15 " Rheumatism. No. 16 " Malaria. No. 19 " Catarrh. No. 20 " Whooping Cough. No. 27 " The Kidneys. No. 30 " The Bladder. No. 77 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vast pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

STOP THAT COUGH with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. An almost infallible remedy.

Blue Island, Ill., Jan. 14, 1901.

MESSRS. ELY BROS.—I have used your Cream Balm in my family for many years and it has become my family doctor for colds in the head. I use it freely on my children. It is a Godsend to children.

Yours respectfully, J. KIMBALL. MESSRS. ELY BROS.—I suffered greatly with catarrh and tried different remedies without effect. After using one bottle of your Cream Balm I found relief and I cannot praise too highly such a remedy. MISS CORA WILLARD, Albany, N. Y.

Many a big scandal has grown from small talk.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes by Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure. This remarkable preparation gives perfect relief in 30 minutes in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease and speedily effects a cure. It is a magic remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. It also strengthens the nerves and cures the stomach. Sold by C. A. Klein.

The youth with his first high hat is somewhat handicapped.

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema—These distressing skin diseases relieved by one application. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a potent cure for all eruptions of the skin. Jas. Gaston, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: "For nine years I was disfigured with Tetter on my hands. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured it." 25 cents.—10 Sold by C. A. Klein.

The self-made man has a profound contempt for pedigrees.

"My Heart was Thumping my Life out" is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockville, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether.—11 Sold by C. A. Klein.

The hatchet-faced woman doesn't always have a sharp tongue.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner. It will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of too hearty eating. Safe, prompt, active, painless and pleasant. This effective little pill, is supplanting all the old school nauseous purgatives. 40 doses, 10 cents.—12 Sold by C. A. Klein.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

Table with columns: CORRECTED WEEKLY, RETAIL PRICE. Items include Butter, Eggs, Lard, Ham, Beef, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Flour, Hay, Potatoes, Turnips, Tallow, Shoulder, Bacon, Vinegar, Dried apples, Cow hides, Steer hides, Calf skin, Sheep pelts, Shelled corn, Corn meal, Bran, Chop, Middlings, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, COAL.